SIZE OF FARM A SUCCESS FACTOR

Results of Survey Conducted by Department of Agriculture in Ozark Region.

ADVANTAGE OF VALLEY LANDS

Dairy Industry Would Become More Profitable if Cows of Greater Productive Capacity Were Introduced by Farmers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That the size of the farm has much to do with the success of the owner is shown by results of a survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in five counties in the south and southeastern Ozark region of Missouri. The operation of a general farm in the Ozarks with much less than 40 acres of land for crops is exceedingly unsatisfactory, regardless of the location of the farm, whether among the valleys or the hills.

Study Many Kinds of Farms.

The report of the survey published by the department as Department Bulletin 941, entitled "Farm Management in the Ozark Region of Missouri," is based on the study of the organization and management of 79 farms, 31 of which are representative of conditions of rolling and hilly uplands, and 48 of valley and level uplands. The topographical structure to a large extent determines the agricultural value of the land, says the report. As a rule the operator of a valley or level upland farm has a decided advantage over the operator of the rough farm. After deducting from their total receipts the year's operating expenses, including the value of family labor and allowing 6 per cent interest on the capital invested, the survey shows that the operators of rolling and hilly farms had, in 1917, an average labor income of $309, and those operating valley or level upland farms an average of $640.

Of the 79 farms studied, 20 per cent had no labor income after allowing for the deductions referred to, and 21 per cent had a labor income above $1,000. Labor incomes earned by typical operators indicate that one having much less than 40 acres of crop land for a general live-stock farm has a rather poor chance of financial success.

Better Cows Would Increase Income.

Live-stock farming is the principal agricultural industry of the region. The use of cows for dairy purposes is increasing. The average annual production per cow of 78 cows on the better class of dairy farms in the area covered by the survey was 142 pounds of butterfat. This industry, says the report, would become more profitable if cows of greater productive capacity were introduced, and the production would be increased if the feeding of

Typical Dairy Herd in Ozark Region.

better-balanced rations was practiced more generally. Pasturage is the foundation of a live-stock industry, but natural pastures can be greatly improved by thinning out woodland areas, keeping the underbrush down, and sowing tame grasses.

For greater assurance of live-stock feeds during the summer droughts, to which the section is liable, many farmers plant sorghum, millet and kafir corn as auxiliary hay crops. On better-managed farms silage is also produced for winter feed and sometimes to supplement the pasture during summer droughts. With proper care alfalfa, clover, soy beans and cowpeas are grown, the possibility of these crops, both for hay and grazing, being clearly recognized.

The soils of the region have a wide variation in natural fertility and productiveness. They are usually porous, owing to the large content of stone and gravel. As a result, air and water circulate through them freely, and when they are put under cultivation the humus content is quickly lost unless a system of farming is adopted in which provision is made to replenish the supply. If the humus content is lost the water-holding capacity of the soils is greatly reduced, and, as a result, crops suffer severely during the summer droughts and profitable yields are then almost impossible.

POULTRY MANURE IS RICHEST

On Ordinary Farm Not Much Attention Is Paid to It on Account of Small Amount Made.

Poultry manure is the richest manure made on the farm, but on the ordinary farm not much attention is given it, simply because of the small amount usually made. Poultry manure is valuable chiefly for its large amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid, as it contains about three times as much nitrogen and five or six times as much phosphoric acid as ordinary farm manure.

Keep Chicks Growing.

The number of eggs produced by pullets during the winter months depends to some extent upon the development of the growing chicks.

Don't Crowd Chickens.

Crowded chickens won't grow any better than anything else that is crowded. It pays to have large quarters and keep them clean.

Killing Persistent Weeds.

Small patches of quack grass, Canada thistles, and field sow thistles can be destroyed by repeatedly hoeing the surface and "keeping it black."

The sooner cockerels are sold after becoming of marketable size (except those to be kept for breeding) the more profitable they will be.

Maybe you can't afford to keep a purebred bull, but you could co-operate in a neighborhood ownership and maintenance of one.

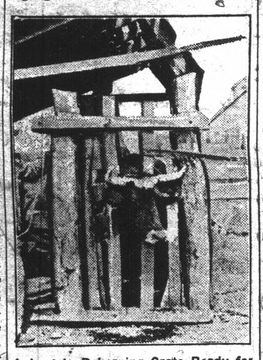
DEHORNED STEER IS EASILY CONTROLLED

Insures Animal More Equal Chance at Feed Trough.

Renders Animal Less Dangerous to Attendants and Prevents Trouble in Shipping—Treat Calves When Very Young.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dehorning cattle makes it easier to handle the animals and insures that each one will have a more equal chance at the feed trough. It renders the animals less dangerous to attendants and prevents them from goring one another in the feed lot or in transit to market. The practice of dehorning is almost universal so far as high grade beef steers are concerned.



Animal in Dehorning Crate Ready for Operation.

It is often desirable to dehorn the heifers as well as the steers, especially when they are to be fed in troughs for a part of the year.

Calves may be dehorned when a few days old by treating the undeveloped horns with caustic soda or caustic potash, taking care that it does not wash into the eyes.

If the horns are allowed to develop, it becomes necessary to cut them off. Clippers made for the purpose may be used on the younger animals. With older cattle a saw is best, as it prevents crushing, and the friction of the blade causes the blood vessels to clot and heal quickly. The work should not be done in warm weather, as the wound may become infested with screw worms. Where there is danger of flies, a fly-repellent should be applied.

PORK DAY IS ANNUAL EVENT

Hog Producer Witnesses Sale of His Animals and Learns Reason for Different Prices.

Pork day is one of the big annual events of Kings county, California. It comes in October usually. In this contest the farm bureau center is the unit, and every farm bureau in the contest advances one carload of hogs to be exhibited and rated by an expert judge. Every farm bureau center must have at least six consignors to the load, thus preventing any big concern from exhibiting a carload. In the contest last fall six farm bureau centers as well as a boys' pig club took part in the contest. Ten carloads were auctioned in addition to seven cars that had been in the contest.

The county agent leader says in his annual report to the United States Department of Agriculture: "There seems to be no more convincing argument to a hog producer than to see the actual sales of his animals take place and to know the difference in price paid for a superior quality animal.

Farm bureau sales of this kind were started in California in 1916 on the initiative of the county agent of Kern county. They are now becoming common in all pork-producing counties of the state. There were 175 such sales in 1920, with sales aggregating $1,400,000.

LOSS OF VIRGIN FERTILITY

Sufficient Quantities of Plantfood Necessary in Soils to Maintain Productiveness.

To maintain the productiveness of a soil it is necessary to preserve within the soil sufficient quantities of available plant food at least to prevent the yield from falling off after a period of cropping. Hundreds of field experiments have demonstrated that the best soils will gradually lose their virgin fertility unless more than ordinary care is given to the cropping system and the return of plant foods.

SANE AND ECONOMICAL FEED

Feeder Must Know How Many Pounds of Milk Cow Has Produced to Feed Properly.

Before a cow can be fed what she needs and no more, and that is the only sane and economical way of feeding, the feeder must know how many pounds of milk she produced and how much butter fat was in the milk.

Secret of Orchard Success.

The secret of orchard success lies in producing a superior product, in careful selection and handling, and in catering strictly to the demands of the market.

Rich Garden Soil.

Soil in the garden should be rich and well supplied with humus. Stable manure is best for the garden, for it furnishes both plant food and humus.

Provide Plenty of Nests.

There must be plenty of nests for the layers or they will break many eggs when trying to crowd into each other's nest.

Hold Boys on Farm.

What will hold the boys on the farms and multiply the wealth of the farmers? More power and less hand work.—Dr. Seaman A. Knapp.

Breeding stock that is kept in the open air will produce hatchable eggs earlier than those that are tightly housed.

Manure should always be kept as compact as possible, the idea being to prevent air from circulating through it.

QUICK CHANGES IN PARIS MODES

At recent race meetings in the Bois de Boulogne, writes a Paris fashion correspondent, we have had an excellent opportunity of reviewing present-day fashions; indeed it would be more correct to say "present-hour," because at this season of the year fashions change very frequently. Extreme novelties are suddenly produced for the purpose of making a sensation —and a good advertisement for some particular dressmaker.

As frequently pointed out, the general outline remains graceful and simple; that is to say, the dresses worn by our more exclusive Parisiennes, also by American women of refined taste and assured social position, are perfection itself, free from undue eccentricity and essentially becoming.

But then we have other and widely different fashions which are freely exploited by daring young actresses and by women who like to find themselves the center of a wondering crowd. These remarkable costumes are also created to please a certain type of American buyer who insistently demands "something quite new and sensational."

At the races one realizes that longer skirts have really become popular. The Parisiennes have been slow to consent to the added inches; in New York the dresses were ankle length, when over here, in France, the majority of women wore dresses that cut the lower limbs half way between knee and ankle. Even now there are many very smart Parisiennes who actively object to long walking dresses. My personal opinion is that the latest models by Paul Poiret have had much to do with this fight against the added inches.

Models Long and Full.

At the beginning of the season Poiret launched models which were at one and the same time long and full. Women quickly realized that this outline, though quaint and picturesque, was not generally becoming; it called for a special type of woman and it rarely suited young girls.

Perhaps this was why so many of our best dressmakers—the real autocrats of the rue de la Paix—have decided to retain the beautiful straight outlines of last year while adding width, actually, to the hem of the skirt. The reason is not easy to discover, but the fact remains.

Paquin, Worth, Doucet, Doeuillet and others are showing lovely models which resemble those of yesterday, but which have much more material pressed into their composition.

At the fashionable race meetings one sees the most wonderful hats and toques. Quite amazing arrangements of paradise plumes, uncurled ostrich

One of the New Models in Navy Blue Taffeta, Black Satin Waistcoat Worked With Red, Green and Yellow Wool.

feathers and aigrettes—the latter as a rule artificial, and cleverly made of fine horse hair.

There is just now a craze for bushy feathers, which make their wearer look like a savage chief in full war costume. These feathers—always uncurled and straggling—are placed in two or three rows round the brim of the hat or toque and allowed to fall over the eyes.

A curious fashion, but one which has caught on to an alarming extent. Lewis is trying to make us accept very wide-brimmed satin and straw hats, which have low crowns and scanty trimming; the genuine "picture hat" which used to be so dear to the heart of the artist "Dinan." These hats will be immensely popular when the seaside season is in full swing, but for Paris they seem a trifle too remarkable.

As a matter of fact they are not really so remarkable as the small toques covered with straggling aigrettes and feathers, which are now so generally worn, but the big "picture" shapes are unexpected. It is quite a long time since we have worn them.

Short Jackets Popular.

The growing popularity of short jackets is something that must be taken into consideration. They are shown in all the best dressmaking studios and it is certain that they will become very popular.

Many of these little garments are of Breton outline. Almost exactly like the little coats worn by Breton peasants—the men—on Sundays and holidays. Very simple, rather wide at the hem, finished with long sleeves of pagoda outline and open in front.

I have seen jackets of this order chez Paquin, Beer and Redfern; they are distinctly original, but I do not consider them very becoming. Nevertheless they must be taken into serious consideration because they are going to be generally worn.

A model created by Redfern was worn at the Longchamps races. It was very simple in outline, but unusual. This was a genuine Breton model and it is one which will be very fashionable a little later on in

linen and shantung for wearing with organdie muslin dresses, the little contees being in bright colors and decked out with a little fine braiding or embroidery on neck and sleeves.

Of course on the genuine Breton models there is no embroidery—only a narrow binding or braid all round the hem and up the fronts, but the short coats of the immediate future will be ornate, and they will look exceedingly chic and attractive when combined with flounced and ruched frocks made of white organdie muslin or washing crepe.

Worth has lately made some effective theater costumes—for stage use I mean. For example, those created for Berthe Bady. This actress is notably a good dresser and the gowns worn by her can always be copied, with success, by women who have passed their first youth.

Gowns to Suit the Age.

Berthe Bady is not a very young woman and she does not pretend to be that. She is between thirty and forty, and always dresses to suit that age, with the result that she looks younger than she actually is. For her Worth designed an exquisite theater or restaurant wrap I can confidently recommend to my readers.

It was of "Manon" outline, but instead of the traditional hood it had a big box frill at the neck. The material of this wrap was dull green satin lined with a really exquisite silver brocade. The cape was quite long—it covered the whole dress—and it was also very full and gathered into a shoulder yoke. It was fastened in front with long silver cords finished with handsome tassels.

For the same actress Worth has made an admirable evening dress which would be ideal for a restaurant dinner. The dress was made of a silver lame and the design was exceedingly simple, an absolutely plain corsage of casaquin outline, cut round at the neck and with very short sleeves; the waistline was long and the skirt was draped up at the sides to give a pannier effect.

There was no trimming whatever, but the silver lame material was superb, supple as chiffon, and so rich that it glistened as if covered with diamond dust.

Draped evening and afternoon dresses are very fashionable this season. These models are made of satin, lame, embroidered crepe, panne, paillette tulle and many other widely different materials. Sometimes the draperies are arranged to make the skirt look like wide Turkish trousers.

It is a case of "draperies and yet again draperies." But to be successful these draperies must be arranged by master hands, otherwise they look simply untidy and without meaning.

Taffeta has come back with a rush. A few weeks ago we talked of nothing but satin and crepe de chine.

Some of the best taffeta models have the flounces edged with a picot stitch, and it is worthy of remark that the latest idea in this connection is a set of flounces all of the same width, not graduated, as has been fashionable through the winter.

SATIN FOR WEDDING GOWNS

Ivory Material With Soft Laces Favorite—Bride Is Duty-Bound to Look Beautiful.

If there is one day of your life on which you deserve to be the center of the stage, it is on your wedding day.

And for your wedding which you have announced, you must be now prepared. Not only will you plan your wedding gown yourself but you will plan the gown of every maid and flower girl so there will be no disturbing note.

It is your duty, your moral obligation, to be beautiful on this one day of days.

For the gown itself nothing rivals ivory satin and soft laces of a thousand memories. Though the ways in which it can be fashioned are legion, some of the ultra-smart brides are affecting the mode which goes without sleeves altogether. Their skirts are short and the lace drapings hang in points below the hem.

There is something classic about the ivory brocaded velvet which some brides are selecting and having fashioned in the straightest and plainest of lines.

The neck is most often cut quite low, in that round, girlish effect.

Veils are being variously worn, but the preference seems to be for the simple arrangement. A lovely effect is achieved by a band of pearls which circles the head and holds the misty folds of tulle beneath, forgetting entirely any ruchings or "stand up" effects.

Stop Sputtering.

When eggs are being fried the fat usually sputters about. This can be prevented by shaking a little corn flour into the pan before putting eggs in.

Decoration.

Stitcheries and hand embroideries of bright colors are to play an important part in the fall dress designs.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(©, 192, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 26

REVIEW: THE SOCIAL TASK OF THE CHURCH.

GOLDEN TEXT—He shall dwell with them, and they shall be his people.—Rev. 21:3.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Rev. 21:1-14.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Way Jesus Wants Us to Live.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Some Things Jesus Wants Us to Do.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Challenge to Boys and Girls.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Challenge to the Church.

Revelation 21:1-14 is the passage of Scripture selected for devotional reading. Instead of attempting to review the lessons of the quarter it would be of great interest and profit to enter into a detailed study of this Scripture. The following outline may be helpful. I. The New Heaven and the New Earth (vv. 1, 2); II. The New People (vv. 3-8); III. The New Jerusalem (vv. 9-14).

Another way would be to assign the Golden Texts to different members of the class asking them to give the part of the particular lesson which illustrates the teachings of the text.

Still another way would be to summarize the different Scripture passages, giving the leading lessons of each. The following is given by way of suggestion:

I. The believer's supreme obligation is to present himself as a living sacrifice to God. The grand reason for so doing is that he has received the mercies of God. The one so yielded will love his fellow believer sincerely.

II. The believer's body is God's property—the temple of the Holy Ghost; therefore we are under solemn obligation to use it for His glory.

III. Since God the Father and Jesus Christ work, it is incumbent upon all to work, and the man who will not work should not eat.

IV. God hates the greed that moves men to dishonest methods in order to get rich. His judgment shall fall upon such.

V. True education will lead one to Christ. The one only book which tells about him is the Bible. No one can call himself educated who is ignorant of the Bible.

VI. God rested when His work of creation was done. On this basis He has established the law of labor and rest. The obligation to cease from labor is that one may remember God.

VII. The church is an organism as the human body. In order that there may be real helpful co-operation there must be membership in that body.

VIII. Jesus should be welcomed as a guest into every home. He is an example of an obedient son in the home.

IX. The most important question is not "Who is my neighbor?" but "To whom can I be a neighbor?" Being a neighbor is seeing those about who need help and rendering such help in loving sympathy.

X. The Christian is a citizen as well as a church member. Intelligent Christians will show proper loyalty to the state.

XI. When Christ shall reign as King there shall be peace all over the world between animals and men. The supreme business of the believer in this dispensation is to preach the gospel to all the world as a witness.

XII. Jesus came and preached the gospel to the poor, but shall come again to judge the world and reign as King.

Since the whole of man's duty is summed up by Christ in duty to God and duty to man (Matt. 22:36-40), it would be profitable to go through the quarter's lesson and set down the teachings under

I. Duties to God; II. Duties to Man.

House Divided Against Itself.

He who sits above the waterfloods is still working out His ways, and man's extremity is, as ever, God's opportunity. But if we are to be real sharers in this task of divine reconstruction, and fulfilling of God's purposes for the human family, it behooves us to do our utmost by prayer and effort to repair the breaches which human waywardness has wrought in that instrument which He has designed, and through which He has chosen especially to work out humanity's salvation—the church of the living God, the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Body of Christ. For until these wounds are healed the church must present herself as a house divided against itself; and, because the Savior's prayer for a unity in the "one fold" remains unfulfilled, His enemies continue to triumph, and the forces which make for righteousness are thwarted.—Bishop Howden.

What the Lord Said.

The one thing indispensable in the service of Christ we can learn nowhere else except at His feet. Here is the spiritual secret which makes a saint so potent for the highest good. For it is true of a saint that "the least of his words and actions may be of more vital effect in the world than the life's labor of any or the herd of benevolent people who are busied about much serving." Our Lord said concerning His chosen friends: "For their sakes I sanctify, I consecrate, Myself." Even when we set apart all that was unique in His self-consecration—all that He alone could, once for all, achieve—those solemn words come home to every disciple. For their sakes I consecrate myself.

Nothing So Sure as Death.

A blessed thing it is to die here, that we may live there. "And nothing is so sure as death, and nothing so uncertain as the time. I may be too old to live; I can never be too young to die. I will therefore live every hour, as if I were to die the next."—Selected.

Blessed Mysteries of Life.

Both death and sleep are blessed mysteries of life. It is of little consequence what time the angel of life opens the door of death for us; the supreme concern for us is whether our hearts shall be pure, and our souls strong in grace to rejoice in the vision of the Everlasting Day.—Newman Smyth.

Jesus' First Preaching.

Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.—Matthew 4:17.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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THE RED BERRIES.

"I cannot understand it," said the first Red Berry.

"Neither can I," said the second Red Berry.

"I am sure I am very much puzzled," said the third Red Berry.

"What are you all puzzled about, Red Berries?" asked Peter Gnome.

"We're puzzled over something which has been said a number of times," said the first Red Berry.

"We've heard it again and again," said the second Red Berry.

"And we heard it just now," said the third Red Berry. "I don't know how many times we've heard it altogether."

"But what is it you have heard so many times?" asked Peter Gnome.

"Do you suppose you could explain it to us?" asked the first Red Berry.

"Oh, do you suppose you could?" asked the second Red Berry.

"We would be so glad to know the meaning of it, if it has any meaning," said the third Red Berry.

"Well, perhaps if you tell me what it is that is puzzling you so much I may be able to explain it to you," said Peter Gnome. "I can't explain it to you without knowing what it is, you see."

"No, of course you can't do that," said the first Red Berry.

"It is true," said the second Red Berry, "that you couldn't even try to explain it to us if you didn't know what it was."

"That is absolutely so," agreed the third Red Berry.

Now these three Red Berries were on a bush which was covered with red berries.

"Do tell me," said Peter Gnome, "and then if I can explain it to you I will. And if I can't I will tell you

"Perhaps, if You Tell."

that I can't. I won't pretend to know anything I don't know.

"I wouldn't do that for anything."

"I'm quite sure you wouldn't," said the first Red Berry.

"I'm positive you wouldn't," said the second Red Berry.

"I'm absolutely certain you wouldn't," said the third Red Berry.

"Do tell me," said Peter Gnome.

"Shall I tell him?" asked the first Red Berry.

"You tell him," said the second Red Berry.

"Yes, you tell him," said the third Red Berry.

"I'm ready to hear," said Peter Gnome.

"Well," said the first Red Berry, "again and again we've heard this same speech or saying. Only today we heard it."

"Only today," agreed the second Red Berry.

"Only today," said the third Red Berry.

"Some one was passing," continued the first Red Berry, "and this person was speaking to another person. I forgot to say that two people were passing, but only one of them was talking you see.

"Well, the person who was talking spoke of her little girl and of how much the vacation had helped her.

"'She was really tired out,' said the person, 'but now she looks so well and feels so well and eats so well. And she looks just as brown as a berry. Yes, she is tanned and healthy looking.

"'Just as brown as a berry she looks now.'

"What we cannot understand," said the first Red Berry, "is how a person can say that when berries aren't all brown by any manner of means. If she had only turned and looked at us she would have seen that we were quite, quite red."

"She would most certainly have seen that," said the second Red Berry.

"She most certainly would have seen that," repeated the third Red Berry.

"It's just a saying," said Peter Gnome, "and I'm sure I don't know why people use that saying or expression so much. But one thing, Berries, of which you may be thankful, when they say any one looks as brown as a berry it means that that person looks very well and healthy, so it is a compliment if a strange one."

Oh, Gran'ma!

A small girl was talking with a friend whose English was not good, so she said: "Where's your grammar?"

Replied the other little girl: "Home with grampa."

Like an Astronomer.

When is a theatrical manager like an astronomer? When he discovers a new star.

Luxuries in Less Demand.

There's a vast difference between eating to live and living to eat. This is being discovered by a great many people. In a measure discovery accounts for lessening demand for luxuries yet doesn't supply the funds for necessities. One can't spend dollars and have them too.—Grit.

It Can't Be Done.

It is all right to say exactly what you think. But you are going to spend most of your time in the hospital.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Getting Out of the Difficulty.

Carol was the happy recipient of an invitation to a party, and after going to each member of the family and asking him or her to take her there and in each instance being told a good reason why they couldn't do so, she mournfully turned to me and said: "Mother, write a letter and tell them it's the wrong day."

An All-Around Artist.

The expert gossip not only draws her own inferences, but colors them as well.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.64; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $1.54.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, 76c per bushel.

Cob Corn is quotable at $3.80@3.85 per brl. for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47c asked; No. 3 white, 46c asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.42.

Hay—Standard timothy, $22@22.50; No. 2 timothy, $21@21.50; No. 3 timothy, $14@18; No. 1 light clover mixed, $19.50@20; No. 2 light clover mixed, $15@18; No. 1 clover mixed, $28@28.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $14@17; No. 3 clover mixed, $11@13; No. 1 clover, $15@16; No. 2 clover, $12@13; No. 3 clover, $10@11.

Straw—No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 33@34c; choice, 30@32; good, 29@30; prints, 33@35; blocks, 31@33; ladles, 18@21; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 18@20; Ohio rolls, 18@20; West Virginia rolls, 16@18; store-packed, 15@16; Maryland, Virginia and dairy prints, 18@20; process butter, 23@25.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 25c; Western firsts, 25; West Virginia firsts, 24; Southern firsts, 23@24.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 29@30c; small to medium, 28; white leghorns, 27@28; old roosters, 16@17; springers, 1½ lbs. and over, 50@52; 1 to 1½ lbs., 45@48; 1 to 1¼ lbs., 40@42; white leghorns, 1½ lbs. and over, 42@43; smaller, as @40; young winters, 3 lbs. and over, 40@43; ducks, old pekings, 27@28; puddle, 26@27; muscovy, 25@26; smaller and poor, 25; spring, 3 lbs. and over, 35@36.

Potatoes—Old potatoes, No. 1, per 100 lbs., 50@60c; new, Norfolk-Hampton, No. 1, per brl., $2.50@2.75; Rappahannock, No. 1, $2@2.25; York River, No. 1, $2@2.25; Eastern Shore, Virginia, No. 1, $2.50@2.75; North and South Carolina, $2.50@2.75; all sections, No. 2, $1.50@1.75; sweets, native, per hamp, $1.25@1.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red, $1.65½; No. 2 hard, $1.68½; No. 2 mixed durum, $1.61½, and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.81, c. i. f. track, New York to arrive.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 82½c, and No. 2 mixed, 82, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—No. 1 white, 49½c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 35@55c; fowls, 29; roosters, 16; turkeys, 20.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 33½@34c; creamery, extras (92 score), 32¾@33; firsts (88 to 91 score), 29@32½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17½@18.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 28@30c; firsts, 25@27½; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fresh to extras, 29@38; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 33@34; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 26½@32.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats fresh specials, 15½@16½c; do, average run, 14½@15¼; State, whole milk, twins, specials, 15½@16; do, average run, 14½@15.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.59@1.64; do, garlicky, $1.48@1.53.

Corn—No. 2, for export, 73@74c; No. 3, 71@72.

Oats—No. 2 white, 47½@48c; No. 3, 46½@47.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 33½c; nearby prints, fancy, 44@46.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 27½c; do, current receipts, 27c; Western extras, firsts, 27½; Western, firsts, 27; fancy selected packed, 38@39.

Live Poultry—Fowls higher; fowls, as to quality, 27@30c; spring chickens, broilers, not leghorns, 38@55; do leghorns, 28@40; old roosters, 16@18; ducks, white pekings, 27@28; mixed colors, 24@25.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Veal, choice, per lb., 10c; heavy fat veals, 9; do, ordinary to medium, 7@8; do, heavy, smooth, fat, per head, $12@15; common, thin, $5@10.

Cattle—Beef, first quality, per lb., 8@8½c; do, medium, 6@7; do, bulls, as to quality, 4@6; cows, choice to fancy, 5@7; do, common to fair, 2@4; thin steers, 4@5; oxen, as to quality, 4@6; milk cows, choice to fancy, per head, $60@75; do, common to fair, $30@50.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Top yearlings, $8.65; seven head at $9; top heavy steers, $8.60; bulk, $7.50@8.50; she stock dull, 25c lower; bulk fat cows and heifers, $4.50@6.50; bulls, 15@25c lower; bolognas mostly $4.25@4.75; veal calves mostly 25c lower; bulk, $8.50@9.

Hogs—Top, $8.30 early; practical top, $8.25; bulk, $7.90@8.20; pigs most ly steady; most desirable at $7.75.

Sheep—Bulk, $11@11.50; Westerns unsold at noon; top dry fed yearlings, $9.50; bulk fat ewes, $3@3.50.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Bulk good vealers, $7.50@8; stockers steady to weak; common kinds, $4@5; all others classes around steady; prime yearlings heifers, $8.50; older heifers, $6.25@7.65; few cows, $6@6.25; many sales, $4.50@5.50; canners mostly, $2@2.25.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7.25@9.10; bulls, $4.50@6.25; cows, $1.75@7.

Calves—Veals, $9@13; culls, $7.50@8.50; skim milk calves, $6.50@7.50.

A Bone on Fido.

Rover, the Mastiff—Ah, Fido, my boy, these are sacred grounds hereabouts. Don't you know that the bones of your master's ancestors are buried in here?

Fido, the Terrier—Well, well, that accounts for it, then. I've run across several strange bones lately, but I laid 'em onto that new dog down the road.

What Did He Mean?

New Medical Student—Professor, where did you get all those skeletons?

Professor—Sh! We raised them.

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